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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,389	07/23/2003	Ajaykumar R. Idnani	CE09360i	9507
22917	7590	08/24/2006	EXAMINER	
MOTOROLA, INC. 1303 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD IL01/3RD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60196			LEE, PHILIP C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2152	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/625,389	IDNANI, AJAYKUMAR R.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Philip C. Lee	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 May 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-16 are presented for examination.

Applicant's arguments see pages 8-10 of remarks, filed 5/30/06, with respect to claims 1-15 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection under 35 USC 112 of claims 1-15 has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, new grounds of rejections for claims 1-16 are made.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 4-7, 10-11, 13, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison et al, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0129991 (hereinafter Allison) in view of Schuster et al, U.S. Patent 6,857,021 (hereinafter Schuster).

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4. As per claim 1, Allison teaches the invention substantially as claimed for maintaining contact addresses, the method comprising:

sending, by a user agent (UA) (114,116, fig. 5), a first registration message for a remote unit (126, fig. 5) to a registrar (300, fig. 5)(page 6, parag. 50);

sending a second registration message for the remote unit to the registrar(page 8, parag. 67);

receiving, in response to the second registration message, a response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the UA (page 8, parag. 67; page 7, parag. 62; fig. 5) (VLR 122 receiving an InsertSubscriberData Message, in response to registration message, the InsertSubscriberData includes Timestamp that indicate a contact address more recent than any provided); and

sending, in response to the received response, a deregistration message (Cancellocation Message) for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 68).

5. Allison did not teach a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar. Schuster teaches a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar (col. 14, lines 22-31).

6. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster because Schuster's teaching of SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar would increase the functionality of Allison's system by providing Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) registration management on a network.

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7. As per claim 10, Allison teaches the invention substantially as claimed for maintaining contact addresses, the method comprising:

receiving a first registration message for a remote unit from a first user agent (UA)

(114,116, fig. 5) (page 6, parags. 50-51);

storing, as a member of a group of contact addresses for the remote unit (a member of a group of entries in Table 1), both a first contact address based on the first registration message and a first creation timestamp for the first contact address (page 7, parag. 57);

receiving a second registration message for the remote unit from a second UA (120,122, fig. 5) after receiving the first registration message (page 8, parag. 67);

storing, as a member of the group of contact addresses for the remote unit (a member of a group of entries in Table 1), both a second contact address for the remote unit and a second creation timestamp for the second contact address (page 8, parag. 68);

receiving a third registration message for the remote unit from the first UA (page 8-9, parag. 68) (MS registers with VLR 146 or when MS again crosses into VLR 116's area, VLR 116 must register for MS; line 1, fig. 9);

sending, in response to the third registration message, a response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the first UA (page 8-9, parag. 68; line 3, fig. 9);

receiving a deregistration message for the remote unit from the first UA (page 8-9, parag. 68; lines 6-7, fig. 9); and

removing, from the group of contact address for the remote unit, the first contact address (page 8-9, parag. 68) (purged the subscriber from its database).

8. Allison did not teach a SIP proxy user agent. Schuster teaches a SIP proxy user agent (col. 14, lines 22-31).

9. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster because Schuster's teaching of SIP proxy user agent and a SIP would increase the functionality of Allison's system by providing Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) registration management on a network.

10. As per claim 15, Allison teaches the invention substantially as claimed comprising:
a wireless network interface (inherently comprised);
and a user agent (114,116, fig. 6), communicatively coupled to the wireless network interface (It is inherent that user agent must be communicatively coupled to wireless interface in order to send and receive message in a wireless network), adapted to receive a registration request from a remote unit via the wireless network interface (page 6, parag. 50), send a first registration message for the remote unit to a registrar (page 6, parag. 50), send a second registration message for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 67), receive, in response to the second registration message, a response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the UA (page 7, parag. 62; page 8, parag. 67), and send, in response to the received response, a deregistration message for the remote unit to the registrar (page 8, parag. 68).

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11. Allison did not teach a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar. Schuster teaches a SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar (col. 14, lines 22-31).

12. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster because Schuster's teaching of SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar would increase the functionality of Allison's system by providing Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) registration management on a network.

13. As per claim 16, Allison teaches the invention substantially as claimed comprising:
a processor (inherently comprised), communicatively coupled to the registration data base (350, 352, fig. 4; 300, fig. 5), adapted to receive a first registration message for a remote unit from a first user agent (UA) (114,116, fig. 5) (page 6, parag. 50),
store in the location data base, as a member of a group of contact addresses for the remote unit, both a first contact address based on the first registration message and a first creation timestamp for the first contact address (a member of a group of entries in Table 1) (page 7, parag. 57),
receiving a second registration message for the remote unit from a second UA (120,122, fig. 5) after receiving the first registration message (page 8, parag. 67),
storing in the location data base, as a member of the group of contact addresses for the remote unit, both a second contact address for the remote unit and a second creation timestamp for the second contact address (a member of a group of entries in Table 1) (page 8, parag. 68),

receiving a third registration message for the remote unit from the first UA (page 8-9, parag. 68) (MS registers with VLR 146 or when MS again crosses into VLR 116's area, VLR 116 must register for MS; line 1, fig. 9), sending, in response to the third registration message, a response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the first UA (page 8-9, parag. 68; line 3, fig. 9), receiving a deregistration message for the remote unit from the first UA (page 8-8, parag. 68; lines 6-7, fig. 9), and removing, from the group of contact addresses for the remote unit, the first contact address (page 8-9, parag. 68).

14. Allison did not teach a location database, SIP registration database, SIP processor, proxy user agent and a SIP registrar. Schuster teaches a location database, a location processor (inherently comprised in a server), communicatively coupled to the SIP registration database (col. 26, lines 7-15), SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar (col. 14, lines 22-31).

15. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster because Schuster's teaching of SIP proxy user agent and a SIP registrar would increase the functionality of Allison's system by providing Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) registration management on a network.

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16. As per claim 2, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Schuster further teach receiving, by the SIP proxy UA, a non-SIP registration request from the remote unit prior to sending the first registration message (col. 14, lines 54-62).

17. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

18. As per claim 4, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Schuster further teach wherein the first registration message comprises a SIP REGISTER message (col. 14, lines 54-62).

19. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

20. As per claim 5, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 4 above. Schuster further teach wherein the SIP REGISTER message indicates that it comprises a new contact address (col. 14, lines 54-62).

21. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as

claim 1 above.

22. As per claim 6, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Schuster further teach wherein the second registration message comprises a SIP REGISTER message (col. 14, lines 54-62).

23. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

24. As per claims 7 and 11, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 10 above. Allison and Schuster further teach wherein the response that indicates a contact address more recent than any provided by the SIP proxy UA comprises a SIP 200 OK message (see Schuster, col. 14, lines 62-65) and at least one creation time stamp (see Allison, page 7, parag. 62).

25. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 1 above.

26. As per claim 13, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 10 above. Although Allison teaches wherein the first registration message (page 6, parag.

50), the second registration message (page 8, parag. 67), and the third registration message (page 8-9, parag. 67), however, Allison did not teach SIP REGISTER message. Schuster teaches SIP REGISTER message (col. 14, lines 57-62).

27. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison and Schuster for the same reason as claim 10 above.

28. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison and Schuster in view of Sasada, U.S. Patent 6,978,135 (hereinafter Sasada).

29. As per claim 3, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Allison and Schuster did not teach a registration timer expiration. Sasada teaches wherein the second registration message is sent in response to a registration timer expiration (col. 8, lines 4-11).

30. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison, Schuster and Sasada because Sasada's teaching of second registration message is sent in response to a registration timer expiration would increase the efficiency of Allison's and Schuster's systems by allowing subsequent registration message to be sent automatically.

31. Claims 8 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison and Schuster in view of Arrington, Jr. et al, U.S. Patent 5,918,176 (hereinafter Arrington).

32. As per claims 8 and 12, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claims 7 and 11 above. Allison and Schuster did not teach a group of contact addresses and a timestamp for each. Arrington wherein the response further comprises a group of contact addresses and a creation time stamp for each (col. 7, lines 9-18, 41-49).

33. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison, Schuster and Arrington because Arrington's teaching of sending a response comprising a group of contact addresses and a creation time stamp for each would increase the efficiency of Allison's and Schuster's systems by allowing multiple fields of information to be sent in a single message, hence reducing the traffic on a network.

34. Claims 9 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allison and Schuster in view of Narayanan et al, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0220990 (hereinafter Narayanan).

35. As per claims 9 and 14, Allison and Schuster teach the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 10 above. Allison and Schuster did not teach Register message with expire value

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of "0". Narayanan teaches wherein the deregistration message comprises a REGISTER message with an Expires header value of "0" (page 8, parag. 82).

36. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Allison, Schuster and Narayanan because Narayanan's teaching of REGISTER message with an Expires header value of "0" would increase the efficiency of Allison's and Schuster's systems by allowing registered user to be automatically deregister when the expiration value timeout.

CONCLUSION

37. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip C Lee whose telephone number is (571)272-3967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM TO 5:30 PM Monday to Thursday and every other Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions

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on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

P.L.



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SPE 2143